



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.  
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.  
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.

[NO. 228.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of IRON will be sold by Auction at the Government Store-houses, on the 10th Proximo, on the following Conditions:—  
The Lots to be paid for in Silver or Paper Currency, at the option of the Purchaser, and in one month from the day of Sale, in failure of which it will be re-sold on account of Government, and all loss arising on such re-sale shall be borne by the first Purchaser.  
The Iron will be delivered to the Purchaser, whenever payment is made for the same.  
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
J. DUPUY,  
Deputy Sect. to Govt.  
BATAVIA, June 28, 1816.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned has for Sale BIBLES and NEW TESTAMENTS, in different Languages, and well bound, viz.

	PAPER.	Span.	Dolla.	Rs.
Dutch BIBLES, each 24	—	—	—	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS, do 24	—	—	—	—
German BIBLES, do 24	—	—	—	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS, do 24	—	—	—	—
French BIBLES, do 24	—	—	—	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS, do 24	—	—	—	—
English POCKET BIBLES, do 24	—	—	—	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS, do 24	—	—	—	—
Portuguese NEW TESTAMENTS, do 24	—	—	—	—
Arabic BIBLES, handsomely printed and bound, do 5	—	—	—	—

J. C. SUPPER, V. D. M.  
Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society.

Advertentie.

DE ondergetekende heeft te Verkoop BYBELS en NIEUWE TESTAMENTEN, in onderscheidene Talen, en wel ingebonden, als:—

	PAPIER GELD.	Sps. Matt.	Rep.
Een Hollandsche BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Hollandsche BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Fransche BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Engelsche ZACK BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Portugees NIEUW TESTAMENT, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Arabisch BYBEL, byzonder fraaije druk en band, 5	—	—	—

J. C. SUPPER, V. D. M.  
Sect. van het Javaasch Medewerkend Bybel Genootschap.

BATAVIA, den 28 Juny, 1816.

Advertentie.

TEEKENAAR dezès heeft onlangs onderscheidene soorten van BOEKEN ontvangen, gedeeltelyk van het Nederlandsche Zendings Genootschap en gedeeltelyk van het Medewerkend Bybel Genootschap te Rotterdam.

	PAPIER GELD.	Sps. Matt.	Rep.
Een Hollandsche BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Ditto BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Ditto BYBEL, met een zwart band en gouden rand, 24	—	—	—
Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT, do 24	—	—	—
Ditto GEZANGBOEK, do 24	—	—	—
Een klein aantal van SCHOOLOEKEN, meest door de Maatschappij Tot nut van 't Algemeen uitgegeven. Tot nut van 't Algemeen uitgegeven.	—	—	—
Sommigen dezer Boeken, kosten En sommigen slechts, 1	—	—	—

De Armen zullen, op aanzoek en gegeven bewijs dat zy lezen kunnen, van deze nu bekend gemaakte Boeken, gratis ontvangen.

J. C. SUPPER, V. D. M.

Advertentie.

Op Vrydag den 12 July, 1816  
ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welm. Hoogen Raad, voor de Wooning van L. Saberyn op de Amunus Gragt, des morgens te tien uren Vendutie worden gehouden, van een parthij Huismebelen, Skiven, Wagen en Paarden.

Advertentie.

Op Vrydag den 19 July, 1816  
IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van mening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welm. Raade, des morgens te tien uren, voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van executie te verkoopen de navolgende Vastigheden.

1sten.—Zeker stuk Land, bebouwd met een nieuw steene Huisje, staande en gelegen een half uur gaans westwaards buiten deze Stad, in het westerveld het eerste deel van het blok P. sub No. 63—belend ten Zuiden met de Heere Weg langs de Groninger Gragt, ten Noorden met de Zee-strand, ten Westen met Mochamat Ahe, en ten Oosten met Tan Preenko.

2den.—Zeker stuk Thuin-land, gelegen westwaards buiten deze Stad, in het westerveld het vierde deel van het blok P. sub No. 103 en 104—belend ten Oosten met de Oostering Sloot, ten Westen en Noorden met Tan Tjanlong, en ten Zuiden over een vervallen weg met Lim Tiang-sieuw, en meer andere.

3den.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Padak, staande en gelegen even buiten deze Stad, in het westerveld het vierde deel van het blok M. sub No. 19—belend ten Westen met een gemeene weg en sloot, ten Oosten met Mochamat Cassiem, ten Zuiden met Tjia Tjankeeng, en ten Noorden met Que Sarong, c. s.

4den.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Padak, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze stads poort Rottersdam, in het oosterveld het 15de deel van het blok L. sub No. 46—belend ten Oosten met de Heere Weg langs de Speelmaas Gragt, ten Westen met Johannes Herkes, ten Zuiden met Achmat Liendo, en ten Noorden met Kam Tianseng.

Vooits zoo als de gedachte Vastigheden ter plaatze voorsz. gelegen en toebehoorende zyn, het 1ste en 2de aan J. J. Dominichs, en het 3de en 4de aan den Chinees Kam Tianseng.

Daar omme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging op de voorschreve perceelen zouden willen pretenderen en zich opposeeren tegens de voorschreve Executie en Verkoop, die komen by den Sequester voorn. ten zynen Kantore op de Voorrey buiten deze Stad, verklaren de redenen van dien, by wien onmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorsz. Vastigheden te koopen, die komen ten dage, ure en plaatze voorsz. aanhooren de conditie en doen hun proeft.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande klokke geslag van de puy van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 6 July, 1816.

By my  
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
Dourwaarde.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretenderen hebben van den vermisten Chinees TJONG SEENG, laatst gewoond hebbende op het Landgoed Kedong Badak, worden verzogt daar van opgave te doen, ten Kantoor van den ondergetekende Resident, binnen de tyd van een maand van dato de zes.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.  
PUIKENZORG, Juny 29, 1816.

JUST ARRIVED PER HONORABLE COMPANY'S Ship SURRY,

and  
FOR SALE  
At Messrs. Skelton & Co.'s  
Warehouse,  
Vis.

An assortment of Madras PIECE GOODS from Arbutnot, DeMonti & Co.  
About 10,000 bundles of RATTANS.  
PALE ALE, from Hodgson and Thorpe.  
DOCK, from Butlers.  
PORT and SHERRY, from Brown and Todd.  
PORT and CLARET, from Fleming and Jones.  
CLARET, from Gledstons and Co.  
HAMS and GIBBESE.  
CONFECTIONARY.  
ESSENCE of SPRUCE.  
VINEGAR, in hogsheds and half ditto.  
GLASS WARE.  
PICKLES, &c. and  
About 200 Empty BUTTS.

FOR SALE,

At No. 10, Newport-street,  
IRONMONGERY—Carriages—Glass Ware—Cordage—Pale Ale—White French Wine—Red French Wine—Tar—Salt Herrings—Red Herrings—Cheese—Honey—Wine—Dress.

PASSAGE TO THE Cape.

THE fast-sailing Ship GOVERNOR RAFFLES, now taking in Cargo for the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, and may be expected to sail in a fortnight—has excellent accommodation for One or Two Passengers.—Apply to Rutter and Co. Batavia.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS belonging to Captain SMITH, situated in the Jacatra-road, together with Furniture and Plate.

A small COTTAGE at Campong Macasser, and a Piece of GROUND at Manga Besar.—For particulars apply to Captain SMITH.

2d July, 1816.

TE KOOP

Een Thuin,

GELEGEN AAN DE OOST-ZYDE VAN WELTEVREDEN.

Te be vragen by den Drukker.

Uit de Hand te Koop,

EEN der Fraayste en Gezondste Thui-nen op Ryswyck, te bevragen by den Drukker dezès.

BATAVIA, den 20ste June 1816.

Te Koop,

EENE fraaye Engelsche Vis-avis Koets voor vier personen, met dubbele bok en Reis-koffer op veeren, en Engelsch Tuig voor twee groote Paarden.  
Te bevragen by den Drukker.

Advertentie.

OP de Moorsche Passer in het huis No: 67, zyn te bekoomen, tegens directe betaling, Heere, Dames en Kindere Schoenen, voor 14 Spaansche Mat Zilver Geld het Paar.

For Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street, FOR READY-MONEY.

FRENCH Claret, in cases of 2 dozen, Vin-de-Grave, in ditto, Madeira Wine, in bottles, Cogniac Brandy, in pipes and bottles, Holland's Gin, in pipes, cases and bottles, Hodgson's Pale Ale, in bottles, Superfine American Flour, in barrels, American Beef and Pork, in ditto, Fresh Florence Oil, Olives, Capers, and Anchovies, Macaroni, in boxes, Bengal Canvas, Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

JUST LANDED, AND FOR SALE FOR READY-MONEY

At No. 17, GREAT MALACCA-STREET, EXCELLENT NEWARK CIDER, In Boxes of One Dozen each.

D. J. J. TROUBADOUR, Is voor Contante Betaling te bekomen.

ENGELSCH-MANS, Dames, en Kinder Horden—Perfumerie en Gelandrie Waren—Mans en Dames Schoenen—differenten soorten van Lywaas ten—Dranken, en wesmeer.

Advertentie.

S. VAN MENDE, op de Moorsche Passer, presenteert uit de hand te Koop, Waagens en Paarden, Slaven en Slavinne, waar onder is een Harppenist met haar Man zynde Fiolist en Kleedermaker.  
Batavia den 27ste Juny 1816.

Advertentie.

DE ondergetekende zyne uitstaande zaken wenschende te vereyenen, verzogt alle de geenen, die iets te vorderen mogten hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den zelyen, staarvan opgave ofte betaalinge te doen aan hem zelve, dan wel zyne gemagtigde de Heren Mr. W. A. Senn van Basil te Batavia, ofte P. Janssen te Sourabaya, en dat wel voor ofte uiterlyk met den 15de September aante staande.

K. HEYNIS, rz.

6de July, 1816.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den op Indramayo overteede Heer J. MEYER, worden mits deeze verzogt daarvan opgaven te doen binnen de tyd van een maand na dato, ten Kantoor van de ondergetekende, A. VINCENT, Secretaris van de Weeskamer.  
BATAVIA, den 22de Juny, 1816.

Advertentie.

DIE iets verschuldigt is aan of te pretendeeren heeft, van de nalatenschap van wylen Hendrik Adam Haun, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan desselfs Wednaw op de Tygersgragt, voor ultimo July 1816.  
BATAVIA, 24 Juny 1816.

**GENERAL Meeting at the Harmony Society on Monday the 8th Inst. in the Evening, at half past six o'clock.**

**F. BREDERO, Sect.**

**ALGEMEEN Vergadering in de Sociëit de Harmonie, op Maandag den 8ste dezer s'Avonds, ten half zeven uren.**

**F. BREDERO, Sect.**

**RYSWICK, July 3, 1816.**

**O**P het Landgoed Tjileboet, verlost zeer voorspoedig van een welgeschapene Dochter C. E. Wiese, geliefde huisvrouw van R. VAN PREENG.

**den 27 Juny, 1816.**

**"CASTLE-BUILDING"—Anonymous.**

"Come, sweet Fancy! and with lent hand,  
"Dry my moist cheek, and smooth my furrowed  
"Bear me o'er smiling tracks of fairy land, [brow  
"And give me more than fortune can bestow!"  
"Mixed are her looks, and checkered all with ill;  
"Her smile, the sunshine of a \*Java morn;  
"The cheerless valley skirts the gilded hill,  
"And latent storms on every gale are borne."

\* The first part of the arrival on Java.  
† Exemplified in the Ex-Residents, Ex-Assistant Residents, Ex-Collectors, &c.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**Batavia.**

**ARRIVAL.]—June 28—brig Ambrosina** Margaretta, J. Scipio, from Samarang 24th June—cargo, coffee and sugar.

Same day—brig Helena, J. Ros, from Samarang 23d June.

29—H. C. C. Ternate, Capt. H. Davidson, from Macassar 22d June—passengers, Capt. Poole and Lieut. Ashe.

Same day—ship Good Hope, J. Napier, from Samarang 26th June.

Ditto—brig Johanna Maria, W. van Leeuwen, from Bantam 26th Oct.

30—ship Ganges, W. Dunby, from London 18th Feb.

July 8—ship Mary, B. Ormon, from Port Jackson 16th May—passenger, Lieut. Dunlop, B. N. I.

Same day—ship Albinia, R. Wetherall, from Sourabaya 24th June—cargo, coffee—passengers, Mr. Heynis and Child.

from Sourabaya 24th June. C. Johnson.

**DEPARTURES.]—June 30—ship Ocean, A. L. Johnston, for Indramayo.**

July 2—ship Matilda, G. F. Somerville, for England—passengers, Misses Ramsay and Phillips, and 20 Privates H. M. 78th Regt.

Same day—brig Johanna Maria, W. van Leeuwen, for Pakkis.

3—ship Mysore, A. Glass, for Rembang—passenger, Mr. Wilson.

Same day—brig Marlin, E. Joseph, for Sourabaya.

5—brig Johana, Noteboom, for Samarang.

**BIRTHS.]—At Tjileboet on the 27th June,** Mrs. C. E. Wiese, of a Daughter.

At Goonong Sahrie, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Janssens Rees, of a Daughter.

**DEATH.]—Lately at Samarang, William** Bennett, Esq. of the Penang Civil Service.

**Government Gazette.**

**BATAVIA;**

**SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.**

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

**By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.**

**BATAVIA, 28th June, 1816.**

The following Extract of General Orders issued by the Government of Fort St. George is ordered to be published.

**General Orders by Government.**

**Fort St. George, March 1, 1816.**

Captain and Brevet-Major Court, of the Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, to commence from the period of his being relieved from the duties upon which he is at present employed under the Government of Batavia.

(Signed) E. WOOD,  
Sec. to Govt.

Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Henry Thornton, of the Bengal Establishment, is, on emergent sick certificate, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department. The Deputy Military Pay-master General is directed to disburse to Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Thornton, a sum equal to his arrears of pay and allowances.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to advance to Captain A. Camp-

bell, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, a sum equal to the amount of his pay and allowances, since the date of his arrival on this Island, and to continue the monthly issue thereof, pending the receipt of the last pay certificate of that Officer from Bengal.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General is further authorized to advance to the Town Major, on account of arrears which may be due to Supernumeraries and Invalids of the H. C. Bengal European Regiment and Artillery, arriving at Batavia, from any of the Out-stations, sums equal in amount thereto, on their producing certificates of their last pay.

Batta and allowances for May, and advance of pay for June 1816, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 15th instant.

C. METHVEN,  
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

**By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.**

**BATAVIA, 3d July, 1816.**

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing the high sense he entertains of the good conduct of the Troops engaged against the collected force of the Ex-Raja of Boni and his Adherents, on the 8th ultimo.

The judgement of Major Dalton, in anticipating the intended attack of the enemy, the promptitude of his measures in defeating their intention, and the gallantry and perseverance evinced by the small British Force, in an action of ten hours against a numerous body, secured by stockades, and in a situation almost inaccessible, demand the highest praise and the warmest acknowledgments of Government, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have very great pleasure in bringing the merits of the Officers and Men engaged on this occasion to the notice of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council also will not fail to report the zealous and active co-operation of Captain Eatwell, and the Officers and Men from the Honorable Company's Cruisers *Benares, Teignmouth and Ternate*, who served in the Batteries and otherwise shared in the successful issue of the day.

On the eminent public services of Major Dalton, the Lieutenant Governor in Council finds it difficult sufficiently to express his sentiments, but it will be a pleasing part of his duty to point out to the Superior Authorities covering the enemy's plans, the energy of his measures in defeating them, and the ability and zeal which he has throughout evinced, since he assumed the charge and command of the Residency of Macassar.

And the Lieutenant Governor in Council will not lose the opportunity of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council the merits of the several Corps and Detachments who compose the Garrison of Macassar. They may be assured that their conduct under the privations to which they have at times been unavoidably exposed, and in a service peculiarly harassing, has not been unobserved by this Government, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be happy in the opportunity of reporting to the Superior Authorities, that the conduct of the Officers and men at Macassar has been distinguished as much by their cheerfulness under fatigue and privation, as by their gallantry in every instance where they have been actually engaged with the enemy.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

**BENGAL.**

**INDIA GAZETTE, APRIL 8, 1816.**

**LIEUTENANT TERRELL.**

The Officers at Barrackpore have it in contemplation to erect a Cenotaph at that station to the memory of Lieutenant Terrell, of the 1st Battalion of the 20th, or Marine Regiment, who so gallantly fell during the late attack upon the advanced posts of the Army under General Sir D. Ochterlony, near Muckwanpore. This commemoration of his "professional gallantry and private worth" must afford infinite gratification to his friends and relatives in England; and reflects the highest credit on the feeling and character of his brave Comrades, who so fully appreciate "the Soldier's choicest meed."

**BATTALION ORDERS, BY COL. LOVEDAY,**  
Commanding 1st Battalion 20th Regiment.

**BARRACKPORE, MARCH 11, 1816.**

Colonel Loveday is certain that he anticipates the general sense of the Officers of this Corps, when he requests them to wear a Mourning Crape for a period of three months, as a mark of their high respect and esteem for the character of the late Lieutenant and Adjutant James Bates Terrell, whose amiable disposition and manly virtues so justly endeared him to the hearts of his Brother Officers.

"To those who have known Lieutenant Terrell long, and have had many opportunities of appreciating his merits, his fall in the prime of life must ever be a source of regret; but they have still one consolation to alleviate their grief for his loss, he fell nobly in the discharge of his duty, after having, by his example on the 28th, excited a degree of devotion in the Sepoys, which tended greatly to the success of the day. He fell where it had always been his most earnest wish to die—in the Field of Battle."

**THE GRAVE OF LIEUT. J. B. TERRELL,**

**Of the 20th Native Regiment:  
WHO FELL, COVERED WITH SARRE WOUNDS, ON THE  
HEIGHTS ABOVE MUCKWANPORE.**

Yon beauteous Tree, reclining o'er the earth,  
Repels th' intrusion of th' unhallow'd tread;  
Sacred to Terrell and departed worth,  
It bears a brief memorial of the dead.

Ah! let no rude irrev'rend hand deface,  
Thy leafy branches' wide extending shade!  
Nor let barbarian ignorance erase,  
Thy sculptur'd bark which tells where Terrell's laid;

In monumental pride thus may'st thou stand,  
Till o'er this scene extend the British sway,  
Till happiness pervade a wretched land,  
And future bliss its present ills repay!

And then thy fostering generous cares we'll trace,  
With fond solicitude and studious pains;  
Nor thorn nor bramble shall prophane the place,  
Where stands the friend of Terrell's lov'd remains.

Around thy sacred root no noxious weed,  
No murderous bird shall in thy boughs appear.  
The timid Dove, from threaten'd danger freed,  
Shall tune its mournful note in safety there.

In future times should here the battle rage,  
Tradition's state shall still thy form defend;  
Shall guard the wintry honour of thine age,  
And bid the Soldier spare the Soldier's friend.

And thus, the Guardian of the hallow'd Earth!  
Long in proud beauty may thy branches wave;  
While their rich foliage gently strews the turf,  
Where rests the young, th' accomplish'd, and the brave!

A COMRADE.  
[Asiat. Mirror.]

**MADRAS.**

**MADRAS, MARCH 19.**

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta, reached Trichinopoly on the 28th ultimo, where he was received with all due respect. During his stay at that station, His Lordship consecrated the new Church of St. Mary's; and confirmed upwards of one hundred persons.

The Honorable Company's Cruiser *Ernaud*, has been dispatched from Bombay, to await at Cochin the arrival of His Lordship.

The Honorable Sir Francis MacNaghten, took on the 1st instant, the usual Oaths on assuming his post as *Deputy Judge on the Calcutta Bench*, under a salute of seventeen Guns. MacNaghten, Esq. son of Sir Francis, was sworn in at the same time, a Barrister at Law in the Supreme Court. Benjamin Turner, Esq. was also appointed Clerk to Sir Francis MacNaghten.

Accounts from Delhi mention the death of the Nawab Khodseed Begum, the mother of His Majesty Akber the second. This melancholy event took place on the 15th ultimo, and on the 4th instant minute Guns to the number of 74, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

We are happy to state, that an Office for the Registry of Seamen, has already been opened at Calcutta. The good effects of this system have at this early period begun to appear, and many seamen have been already registered. We trust this salutary measure will be the means of preventing the recurrence of those dreadful calamities, which latterly we have so frequently had to record.

**MADRAS COURIER, APRIL 9, 1816.**

His Majesty's Squadron consisting of the *Thais, Acorn, Tyne, Termagant, Philomel and Zebra*, sailed from the Roads on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of proceeding to Sadras, to hold a Court-Martial on board H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*. After beating against strong Southerly winds and currents the whole of the day, the Squadron came to an anchor in the evening off Chepauk Palace. On Thursday morning, the *Cornwallis* hove in sight, and the Squadron returned to the Roads.

On Saturday morning, the Court was held on board the *Cornwallis*, when the trial of Captain O'Brien was commenced. The prosecution was closed the same morning. The defence will be entered upon on Monday, the 22d instant.

Yesterday morning, the Court was again opened for the trial of two Seamen, belonging to the *Cornwallis*; one charged with mutiny, and the other with murder.

The Court adjourned till Thursday next.

The *Camelion*, Captain Low, sailed on Saturday evening, with dispatches for the Commodore. The *Leda*, we understand, has been hove down at Trincomalee for repairs.

The *Challenger* will not at present proceed to Bengal; her dispatches will be forwarded by another Vessel. The *Challenger* fell in with His Majesty's Ship *Theban*, Captain Leslie, off the Cape, all well.

Our readers may not recollect that the *Theban*, sailed from Ceylon in November last. She had a Packet from this Presidency.

His Majesty's Ship *Hecate*, sailed from Trincomalee, on the 20th ultimo, with dispatches for England.

A large Ship passed the Roads from the Southward on Saturday. From her appearance there is little doubt she was one of the Free Traders from England. She is supposed to have been the *Coromandel*.

The following Ships will compose the Squadron in the Indian Seas on the Peace Establishment. The whole of the Men of War at present on this station, will be immediately sent home, with the exception of the *Cornwallis*, which will be the Flag Ship.

The Cornwallis,	-	-	-	74 Guns.
Madagascar, Capt. Stanfell,	-	-	-	38 do.
Iphigenia, Captain King,	-	-	-	36 do.
sailed from England in October,				
Orlando, Captain Flavell,	-	-	-	36 do.
Do.				
Amphion, Captain Purvis,	-	-	-	32 do.
Conway, Captain Tonnock,	-	-	-	24 do.
Towey, Captain Stewart,	-	-	-	24 do.
Banner, Captain Hall,	-	-	-	16 do.
Challenger, Captain Forbes,	-	-	-	16 do.
Childers, Captain Rattray,	-	-	-	16 do.
Primrose, Captain Phillott,	-	-	-	16 do.

We had a short time since the pleasure to state, that the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship *Elk*, had set the patriotic example to the Navy of contributing to the Waterloo Subscription. We have now the satisfaction to add, that a Correspondent has kindly informed us, that the respective Captains, Officers, Seamen and Marines, of His Majesty's Ships *Leda, Hecate and Cameleon*, have followed this example with increased liberality. They have subscribed seven days full pay towards the furtherance of this noble object. We understand that Commodore Sayer, has addressed a circular to the several Ships on the station, recommending a Subscription for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell in that glorious battle, and we have no doubt the rest of the Squadron will also afford aid to the fund, with that generosity which so highly characterises British Sailors.

The following information relative to the territories ceded by the Goorkahs, in conformity with the late Treaty with the Rajah of Nepaul, may be satisfactory to our readers, in the scarcity of information which is possessed upon the subject. We are indebted to the Calcutta Government Gazette for it.

"The disputed lands mentioned in the second Article, consist principally of the districts of Bootwal and Sheoraj, lying between the district of Goruckpore and the range of Hills in that quarter, and certain lands on the frontier of Saun, which had been at different times occupied by the Goorkahs. Our right to these lands had been clearly proved by local investigation, and the rectification of all claim to them by the enemy was essential to the honor of the British Government."

"By the operation of the 3d Article the Goorkahs are deprived of the whole of the lands below the first range of Hills westward of the river Cosah, which divides the district of Purneah from Tirhoot; the reservation implied in the 3d clause of that Article being superseded by the enemy's evacuation of the whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Cosah, on the advance of our troops."

"Boorwal Khass is the term by which the Town of Bootwal is designated and this place alone remains to the Nepalese below the Hills westward of the Cosah. The Kaly is the name by which the Gogra is distinguished before it issues from the Hills.—It forms the Eastern boundary of the Province of Kemaon and divides it from the Goorkah Province of Dotce. Eastward of the Cosah, the Goorkahs retain below the Hills, the province of Morung, with the exception of that portion of it which lies to the Eastward of the Meitchee, a small river at no great distance from the Teesta. By the retention of this latter part, we secure a free communication with the territories of the Rajah of Sikkam, by the pass of Nagarcote. By the cessions specified in the fifth clause of the third Article, the Rajah of Sikkam will recover a considerable portion of the territory wrested from him by the Goorkahs,—while the re-possession of the fort of Nagree will give him a secure frontier in that direction. The connexion which has been formed with Sikkam may eventually lead to an enlargement of our commercial relations with Tibet and the countries beyond it."

"The stipulations of the fifth Article provide for the exclusion for ever of the power and dominion formerly possessed by the Goorkahs in Kemaon, Gurwal (or Serinagar) and in the territories of the numerous petty states between the Jumna and Sutliij. Kemaon has been finally annexed to the British dominions, and the limits of this province have been extended to the westward, by the annexation to it of a portion of Gurwal, so as to render the Alekannundee (one of the principal branches of the Gauges), the Western boundary of the Province. The Deyrah Doon has also been annexed to the British dominions, as well as one or two other portions of territory, and certain Forts, and their dependent lands, the possession of which was necessary for Military purposes. With these excep-



tions, the whole of the territories Westward of the Kaly, from which the Goorkahs have been expelled, has been restored to the representatives of the families which possessed them before the Goorkah invasion, or when the ancient families had become extinct, have been conferred on Chiefs who served the British Government with zeal and fidelity, during the War. All these Chiefs hold their lands in a sort of feudal dependence on the British Government, which without interfering in the details of the internal administration, engages to arbitrate their differences and protect them from foreign enemies, the overgrown and formidable power of the Goorkahs in that quarter being thus replaced by a body of petty Chiefs, owing their prosperity to the British Government, and looking up to it as their common Sovereign and Protector."

## CEYLON.

*Ceylon Govt. Gazette, Feb. 21.*

A twelve-month has now elapsed, since the conquest of the Kandian Territories, and we find it difficult to record the fact without adverting to the encouraging state of affairs in the Interior.—We believe that few were sanguine enough to hope that the pride of Feudal independence, and the long cherished hatred of European dominion, would so readily have yielded to the influence of good rule, without some of those indications of revolt which are so frequent in newly modelled Governments, in proportion as the recollection of past tyranny diminishes, and the operation of milder measures is less sensibly felt.

It was still less generally expected, that the newly conquered country would be found to afford situations equally calculated to promote the security of our acquisition, and to ensure the health of our detachments whatever might be the attention paid to local advantages, however the diet and clothing of the Troops might be regulated by the nature of the climate they were about to encounter.

The experience of the past year has more than fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine. We have seen in the increasing intercourse of the Kandian Chieftains with the British Authorities, both at Colombo and in the Interior, a convincing proof of their earnest disposition to improve the good understanding which happily exists, and in the frequency of appeals to British justice from the lower order of our Kandian subjects, we may trace, not only the confidence which their newly acquired sense of an equal and impartial administration of justice has inspired, but their conviction that the slavish submission in which they have, so long been held, has entirely passed away.

To our readers, the majority of whom are acquainted with the baneful effects of a tropical climate on European constitutions, the small number of casualties that have occurred in the Interior of Ceylon during the last year, will be a matter of equal thankfulness and surprise.—We understand that the Returns in the Adjutant General's Office shew no greater proportion of deaths than 5 men in 200, a result which we believe is unparalleled in any part of British India.

The 14th February being the Anniversary of the day, on which the British Colours were hoisted in Kandy, a Ball was given to Sir Robert and Lady Brownrigg, in commemoration of the event by Major Hardy, Mr. Sutherland, Captain De Bussche, and Captain King, four of the Gentlemen of His Excellency's Family. The room lately occupied by the Royal Artillery was tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and we do not recollect to have been ever present at a more cheerfully or a better conducted Entertainment.—The Ball was opened by Lady Brownrigg and Major Hardy, and the dancing continued until one o'clock, when the Company sat down to a sumptuous Supper.—After the healths of our revered Sovereign and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been drunk,—Major Hardy rose and in a short but emphatic address, in which he adverted to the happy occasion of the meeting, and to the respect and attachment which their good Commander merited from all present, he proposed the health of His Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg.

This toast was received with the greatest applause, and drank with enthusiasm by all the Company standing, with three times three.

We are sorry that we are unable to offer more than a very faint outline of His Excellency's address to the Company.—After thanking the whole of them for the distinguished honor they had done him, in drinking his health, he said it was impossible not to feel and express himself most grateful to those Gentlemen of his Family, whose affectionate attachment had induced them, thus publicly to evince the sense they entertained of his humble Services to his Country; he was happy to believe that every succeeding year would prove more and more the value of the acquisition we had gained, and that the Natives of the Interior would have equal reason to rejoice at a revolution which has ensured to them the safe guard of British laws, and the protection of a British government.—His Excellency concluded a most feeling and animated address by proposing the Healths of the Gentlemen who had given the entertainment, which was drunk, with three times three.

Many other Toasts were drunk, and their

number was not diminished by the wines of every description being of an excellent quality.—At a little after two the Ladies led the way to the dancing Room; the first dance after Supper being led off by Lady Brownrigg and Mr. Sutherland. We understand that the party did not break up till near gun fire on Thursday morning, and that many partook of what is usually termed a second Supper, but what may be more strictly considered as a very substantial early breakfast.

*Ceylon Govt. Gazette, 24th April.*

His Excellency the Governor and Suite arrived in Kandy on the 17th inst. His Excellency was met a considerable distance from that place by all the Kandian Chiefs with every demonstration of respect and attachment to the British Governor, and they preceded His Excellency into Kandy in grand procession. His Excellency's arrival in the Capital of our new territories was announced by a Salute of nineteen guns.

His Excellency, we understand, expressed himself much pleased with the great improvements which had taken place in Kandy since his last visit.—The troops stationed there are extremely healthy, and Kandy has become the favourite station with them.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favored with a letter from a correspondent in Kandy, giving an account of His Excellency's tour, an extract of which we have the pleasure to lay before our readers.

*Extract of a Letter from Kandy dated 22d Instant.*

Our arrival at this place brings the Governor on known ground, and the novel part of his tour may be considered as at an end.

I believe His Excellency is much satisfied with what he has seen and unless appearances are very delusive the reception he every where met with expressed the genuine sentiment of real cordiality.

Saffragam is a rich and beautiful Province abounding both in cultivation and planting and producing a variety of commodities such as Araka nut in great quantities, Coffee, Pepper, Wax, Cardamoms and several more.

The 2d Adigar was there in person, and the next in authority Ekneligodde Nilame, who resides in the province, had given the most convincing proofs of his zeal for the service of Government, and of the assistance he had been able to command from the people. At every halting place (about ten in number) extensive and ornamented buildings were prepared for the reception of His Excellency and suite, and from the commencement of the Dessavony, at Sitawaka, to its termination beyond Halpe Cadivetty, the natural impediments of the road had been overcome with an admirable degree of industry and ingenuity, and a permanent line of good road formed for a distance of 40 miles.

Idulgashila mountain, across which the province of Ouwa is entered, is a formidable ascent, considerably more difficult both in its length and acclivity than Balant. Sickness had prevented the Dessave of Ouwa from repairing to his station; and a little misunderstanding on the part of the 2d Chief called Adikaram, rendered our first stage down the mountain somewhat uncomfortable. There being no bungalow erected at Dombakina, the place of halting; the mistake, however, was afterwards fully explained—and we experienced no inconvenience but that of more than usual cold. The thermometer in the air at 5 in the morning was 51.

At our next stage we met the Adikaram, and His Excellency received great attentions throughout the remainder of the road to Badulla.—This province, of which an extensive prospect appears from the top of the Pass presents a continuance of green hills—these are not cultivated and it is obvious they occupy a very great proportion of the area of the district. The valleys however are fertile and cultivated with care. The crops were in blade and looked very thriving—grain is the principal produce, and the inhabitants shew themselves good farmers, adding to the level ground a considerable space up the slope of the hills shelved into narrow Paddy fields and watered in an artificial and beautiful manner by the streams which every where flow from the heights.

At Badulla His Excellency gave several audiences and conferred publicly with the Chiefs about the administration of Justice, the support of local customs, the services of the people, Current Specie, and other subjects of principal importance, all of which excited much interest and were arranged to the general satisfaction.

On Good Friday we had Prayers and a Sermon from Mr. Bisset, combining in the most happy and affecting manner the commemoration of our Saviour's Passion, with the peculiar circumstances under which his Gospel was then first preached in a Region hitherto so impenetrable to the light of Revelation.

The journey from Badulla to this had little remarkable, except that after all we had met with of steep and rugged hills, bad fords and other obstacles of travelling, we found this part of our tour much the most arduous.

On the 17th instant, the day of our arrival here, Mr. Sawers had invited His Excellency

to Breakfast at the Palace of Cundasale, where we saw an Arrack still at work, the first experiment in the Provinces, and which promises in a short time entirely to save the expence and labour of carriage from the Sea Coast in this great Article of supply—the spirit daily distilled at present almost suffices for the consumption of this Garrison and is of excellent quality. Yesterday Divine Service was performed in the great Hall of audience to a Christian congregation of about one Hundred persons.

We have just returned from seeing two wild Elephants snared and secured in the great Square. It is more amusing than the Hunt on the Coast.—The Kandians understand the animal better and train him to much greater perfection.—Besides the tame Elephants, properly so called, they have others mostly female half tame, having been frequently driven.—Being let go again they form new Herds—their hunts are known and their consorts follow them.—A Troop of 23 passed quietly within a few paces of the Governor and a crowd of Spectators into a Crawl formed in one of the Streets adjoining the square, of the whole only two were marked for capture and they were secured to day, all the others except five had been previously let go.—The two taken were noozed by one of the Hunters then tied to a tame Elephant and afterwards to a Tree. Particulars would lead me too far—but we were principally amused by one of the Elephants remaining after the first was secured, having tried the Gate and finding he could make it crack put his strength to it and broke thro' the Bars. The whole number confined immediately rushed out and run about the great square and in the Streets.—But were constantly and easily turned either by the tame Elephants or the Hunters armed with sharp spears.—They were brought back three times and as often forced the Gate, at last the second was caught and the exhibition ended.

## EUROPE.

### COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

LET. VII.

TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

*On the contrast between the Return of NAPOLEON and that of LOUIS; and on the question of what is now to be done with France.*

MY LORD.—There you are, then, once more at Paris. And what will you now do? But, before I come to the discussion of this important question, let me beg your observance of the contrast, the great striking contrast, exhibited in the return of Louis and that of Napoleon.

Last year, it was asserted that *all France* was for the Bourbons. We were told, that the people were so happy, so sincere in their joy, so unanimous, that they sighed so deeply for the return of their paternal governors, and that they so lamented their absence, that the fact was, at last, proved beyond all contradiction, that the principles of the Revolution, that is to say, the principles of liberty were held in exaltation, and that the cause of kings and priests was, for ever, assured of triumph. The death-blow was, by the partizans of the borough-mongers, said to be given to those opinions and doctrines, which had caused the French people to rise against feudal and ecclesiastical tyranny. That populous, ingenious, industrious, and gallant people, who inhabited the fairest part of the whole world, and who, under the banners of the rights of man, had first repelled the aggression, and then overrun the countries, and brought to their feet all the old families of the continent of Europe; we were told that that people, after having given a trial to political, civil, and religious liberty, had, at last, come to their senses; had acknowledged that their old despotism was the best of the two; that they had called back the Bourbons with unanimous acclaim, and that all that appertained to the revolution was now held in abhorrence. The conclusion drawn from these premises by the base and infamous traffickers in boroughs, and by their no less base and infamous literary partizans, was this: that political, civil, and religious liberty were worth nothing; that they were a mere dream; and that all endeavours to preserve or to recover them, by any sort of reform, were not only useless, but tended to mischief, and proceeded from factious, if not seditious and treasonable motives.

Seeing the wicked ends to which this conclusion so directly pointed, the friends of freedom deeply lamented, that the question in France was involved in a good deal of confusion; and that though all the world saw, that the Bourbons were carried back, surrounded by forests of foreign bayonets; though all the world saw, that the king was put upon the throne while immense foreign armies garrisoned the capital of France; though all the world saw, that those immense armies remained in France till the restored family had time to put itself in possession of all the powers and all the treasures of the nation; though these facts were notorious, still it was not proved, that the people of France would not have received the Bourbons back without

the presence of those foreign armies. There could, indeed be no doubt that the people of France, if left to themselves would not have received them back; there could have been so much doubt in the minds of any sensible man. But still the fact was not proved: the people of France had not had the power to choose between the old and new order of things. It was manifest to the whole world; that *compulsion was ready at hand*; but still there was no positive proof, that the Bourbons would not have been received back without resort to that compulsion. And, thus, this great and most interesting of all questions was left undecided; the friends of freedom contending that the Bourbons were forced back upon the French, and the friends of bribery and corruption contending, that they were received back by a people, tired of revolutionary principles, and sighing for the return of that family and that order of things, which had been proscribed by the revolution. Hence Louis was called, by the parasites of despotism and of priest-crafts, *the desired*.

Thanks to Napoleon Bonaparte! this question has now been decided. Thanks to his bravery; thanks to his fortitude; thanks to his unobdurate soul and his resources of mind, this great question has now been decided in favour of those principles, without the operation of which, man is the most despicable of all the animals of the creation, none of whom besides himself, with a knowledge of their strength and of their means, voluntarily submit to the trammel or the lash.

The Bourbons seated on the throne of France: they had taken possession, in virtue of what they called divine right, of the throne, the country, the resources, the powers of France.—The foreign armies seeing them, as they thought, thus safely in possession, withdrew leisurely and cautiously from the scene; the paternal government of the Bourbons goes into execution; the ancient despotism is not, however restored; feudal & ecclesiastical tyranny are not re-established; the most essential changes worked by the revolution, are confirmed, by promises, at last; the mass of laws enacted chiefly by the republicans and embodied into a code by Napoleon, remain, and the upholding of them is solemnly promised; the blessings which the French are enjoying under the Bourbon family, compared with the miseries they suffered under the new order of things are chaunted from the lips of every slave from one end of Europe to the other. "Here," said they to the friends of freedom, "look here, and behold a great nation, full of wise and brave men, who have discovered, after twenty-five years trial what they called freedom of one sort or another, down, at last, upon their bare knees, ASKING PARDON OF GOD AND MAN, for their past follies and crimes, and putting up most fervent thanksgiving, that Providence had vouchsafed to restore unto them their ancient masters and their ancient teachers, and praying that, in future they may never be deprived of the blessings flowing from the Bourbons and the priests."

I am sure, that your Lordship will not deny, that this was the language in the month of February last. I am sure that you will not deny, that I have by no means overcharged that language. Very mortifying was it, indeed, for the enemies of bribery and corruption; for the enemies of religious fraud and persecution, to hear this language; to hear these impudent assertions, which, though they knew them to be false, they had not the means positively to disprove; when, all of a sudden, Napoleon Bonaparte, sincere thanks and the gratitude of ages be yielded to him for it, furnished by his bravery and his intelligent mind, those invaluable means. He lands, almost alone, at the distance of nearly five hundred miles from the capital of France, where the Bourbons, surrounded by guards, in number amounting to a large army, and partly composed of hired foreigners, were seated on their throne, whence they had distributed their trusty servants, military and civil, throughout the whole of the country. He proceeds on to that capital, not only unopposed by any part of the people, but amidst unanimous acclamations. One garrison alone marches forth to oppose him. He leaves his followers behind him at a distance; walks up to them alone; bares his breast at the point of their muskets; says, "if there be a Frenchman, if there be a single Frenchman, to whom my return is not welcome, here is my heart, let him pierce it, and spare the effusion of French blood." The soldiers throw away their arms and embrace the handful of their comrades who are found in his suite.

Is it thus, my Lord, that Louis has made his entry into France? Is it thus that he has put the love of the French people to the test? Is it thus, that he has made his appeal to them? Is it thus, that he has given them their choice? No. He has not entered France alone; he has not bared his breast to the first Frenchman that rejected him; he has not even ventured to go in the country; he and his followers have not even ventured to form themselves into a battalion of the victorious and overwhelming foreign invaders, No! He comes in the rear of those over-whelming foreign armies, who have first cut a road for him through the bodies of those whom our famous writers have the audacity to call his faithful and loving subjects. Louis and the Bourbons, seated at Paris in the plenitude of power, with two hundred thousand

in arms, and with all the treasures of the country at their command, are unable to prevail upon one single man to oppose the progress of Napoleon, who is hailed as the deliverer of his country, and who enters Paris after a journey across three fourths of France, without having caused one drop of French blood to be shed. I do not say my Lord, that Louis has now actually caused French blood to be shed by the hands of the foreign invaders of France; but this I know, that our newspapers tell us that rivers of French blood have flowed on account of the opposition to the Bourbons. These papers tell us, that numbers of the French people, in towns as well as villages, have been put to death, by the Austrians, the Prussians, the Bavarians. That towns and villages have been burnt, and that the punishment in the way of plunder has been enormous; and for what? because the people thus punished, endeavoured to defend their country against its enemies, whose object was the restoration of the Bourbons.

At last, Louis arrives at Paris. But under what circumstances? Paris had prepared for a siege against the armies under whose protection he came. Paris is surrendered to those armies by a convention. The French army retires to take up a position behind the Loire, protesting against the restoration of the Bourbons. The assembly, chosen by the French people, continue to protest against that restoration till foreign soldiers surround the very hall in which they are assembled. The Tri-coloured flag and cockade are hoisted by the national guard themselves till the last moment. Those colours are still flying every where, where force has not pulled them down. In the midst of innumerable hosts of enemies, patrolling the country, and pouring into it, in every direction, those colours, the symbols of liberty, the symbols of unquenchable hatred to feudal and ecclesiastical tyranny, are hoisted, and exciting the spirit of the people even after the Bourbons and the invading armies are well known to be in possession of Paris itself; and the Bourbons remount the throne of their ancestors, as they calmly call it, while the protests against them, by the assembly, by the army, and by the people, are ringing in their ears.

Was it thus that Napoleon re-entered Paris amidst the acclamation of all ranks of people? No convention preceded his re-entry. No battles were necessary to clear the way for him. No towns and villages were burnt. No towns-people or country-people were put to death. No murder, no plunder, no brutal violence were his harbingers. He re-entered Paris amidst the joyous shouts of a people, who notwithstanding his faults, felt grateful to him for his services; felt that he was entitled to their love on many accounts; but, above all, for having delivered them, as they thought and hoped, for ever, from the sway of that family, under which their forefathers had groaned for so many ages, and who, as the people reasonably feared, had brought in their train that system of feudal and priestly tyranny, those grinding oppressions, that degrading superstition, those hellish persecutions, under which the French nation had so long lived, covered with misery and dishonour.

Such is the contrast which the return of Napoleon and that of the Bourbons exhibit. And, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes now entertained, and expressed by the sons and daughters of corruption, the friends of freedom—who have a right of triumph in this contrast, feel no hesitation in predicting, as I *once predicted*, that the Bourbons will never be able to restore all, nor even any considerable part of the feudal and priestly tyrannies, formerly existing in France; and that all the armies of Europe will not be able to keep them another eleven months upon the throne, if they dare essentially to violate the code of laws and those principles of government, which the revolutionary assemblies enacted, which Napoleon confirmed and established, and which he immortalized by his name.

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THE TIMES, Jan. 22, 1816.

French Papers and Letters to the 19th instant have been received. The former announce the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson and his two companions, for having assisted in promoting the escape of Lavalette; the latter enter into long and most interesting details which will be found in our Private Correspondence. Some doubt has been expressed whether it was Sir Robert Wilson or his brother, who was implicated in this disagreeable affair; but the Official Note of the Duke De Angoulême to the British Ambassador removes all doubt on that point. We are greatly concerned to learn that motives are attributed to this act which render it far more culpable than we had wished to imagine. We had surmised that the affliction of Madame Lavalette might have created a sort of chivalrous resolution in some young Englishman to release the object of her apprehensions, without adverting to his political demerits; but the Parisian statements would lead one on the contrary to conclude that the whole undertaking originated in a political intrigue of the lowest kind. They represent the parties in question as connected with others in this country, who concern themselves more than we should have thought any English gentle-

man would have done in the affairs of French traitors. They state, that the escape of Lavalette was adopted as a necessary preliminary to the communicating a Protest on his part to an English nobleman, who was to bring the matter before Parliament. The object (we suppose) of such a measure must have been to engage that august body to try over again the question solemnly decided by the French Chamber of Peers in the case of Ney; a question with which we surely have nothing to do, and which, if we had to determine it, could not allow of one moment's reasonable hesitation. That question was simply, whether the Duke of Wellington, in a military convention for the occupation of Paris by the English and Prussian armies, bound Louis XVIII. to pardon all the traitors in that city, on the 3d of July, six days before his Majesty's authority was recognised there, and without mentioning his name in the convention, and with an express stipulation that the treaty should bind only those powers that ratified it, and with a positive declaration of the Duke, at the time, that the convention touched nothing political. We beg pardon for recurring to these old and obvious remarks; but it seems some desperate politicians not only thought of making a stand on ground so wholly untenable; but in order to create an opportunity of seizing it, they descended to interest themselves in the escape of a convicted traitor. Zealous, indeed, must such persons be to stir up hatred and animosity against legitimate government—*anxious to make us pull down with one hand the edifice which we have contributed to raise with the other.* But the matter does not rest here. We were to be deluded into this new system of hostility. The same persons, who patronised treason in the person of Lavalette, were to give currency to calumnious fabrications under the respectable name of M. Pozzo di Borgo. When we detected that shameless imposture, which we did the moment we perused it, and before it was officially contradicted, we called on the Editor who first published it as genuine, to declare *how he came by it.* We said we were well convinced that it was not written in England. It turns out that a copy has been found in France among the papers seized on the present occasion, and (as we are informed) accompanied with others, which prove a continued correspondence with the same quarter. Will the Editor now step forward and clear himself from the imputation of wilfully deceiving the public? It is high time, that he should do so, the more especially, as even since the detection of M. Pozzo di Borgo's pretended Report, another document has been published in the same paper, which has been formally disavowed. We allude to the "*Observations on the question of the Integrity of France,*" said to be "*by the Baron De Fagell, Minister of Holland,*" and which appeared on Saturday morning, but called forth the following paragraph in a paper of the same evening. "We have authority to say, that the observations on the question of the integrity of France, which appeared in a Morning Paper of this day, under the name of the Baron De Fagell, Minister of Holland, are not by General Baron Fagell, Minister of the King of the Netherlands at the Court of France, or by any Minister of that name." What is to be said in answer to this? An Editor may be deceived—granted, but let him at least act with frankness, when he has been deceived. Let him point out the means employed to overcome that honest caution, which is his duty towards the public. For a long time past the Journal in question has laid claim to superior means of obtaining "Important State Papers;" and on the faith of their authenticity has, doubtless, obtained some credit for the accuracy of its intelligence. Many of these documents have been gross deceptions, played off first upon the Editor, and through him upon the public. Where is this system of delusion to end? For our own parts, we are hardly sure, that the name of Lord Castlereagh has not been in some measure abused in the letter given as a Confidential Communication of his Lordship's. The Editor says, "a fortuitous circumstance" has enabled him to give it to his readers. Is he quite sure that the circumstance was wholly fortuitous? Has nobody taken advantage of his credulity to twist in passages, as remote from grammar as we should think them to be from the accurate expression of the noble Lord's sentiments? This question we leave for him to settle with the noble Lord; and as to the others, we shall only quote the observation of a French Journal: "*On croit que le Morning Chronicle case trouver un peu embarrassé pour sa correspondance en France.*" We have all along said, that we sincerely hope our countrymen who have been arrested, will be able to clear themselves of the crimes, and especially of the base intrigues and deceptions which are laid to their charge. We are bound, however, to state what these charges are, and how it is alleged that they can be supported: yet we must not forget the rule, *audi alteram partem*: and our decisive opinion must of course be suspended, until we hear whether the written documents above referred to can be disproved, or shown not to belong to the individuals with whose names they are connected. That such documents exist, we are too well assured to entertain a doubt; and upon the criminality which they infer in some persons or other there cannot

be a shadow of doubt. The immediate consequences of conviction, though serious enough, are to be sure less painful than the loss of character which it would involve: the Penal Code, we understand, in such cases, imposes imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five.

We have dwelt so much on this distressing topic, that we have little room to treat the other grand imposition as it deserves. The hardy assertors of a religious persecution which never existed, addressed letters, it appears, to all the Presidents of the Protestant Consistories throughout France. We published the answer they received from M. Maron. They of course abused the worthy Pastor. The French papers have since published other answers of similar purport from other consistories. What will they now say? Will they say that all the Protestant Ministers in France are liars? Or will they admit that their anonymous correspondents have most infamously deceived them? What will they do with the money they have collected? The French Protestants will not accept it as a contribution on account of persecution. They positively deny such persecution. Such is the language of the Protestant Ministers at Paris, at Toulouse, at Montauban, at Nîmes itself. "It seems," say they, "that the reports in the public papers, and other information which you have received, have made you imagine that the Protestants of the South of France have been persecuted—Well! You are in an error—you have propagated these false reports, by the solemnity of your assemblies at London and by your circular letters."—This is decisive; and if the persons so addressed ever expect to hold up their heads in the world again as honest men, they will hasten to give every possible publicity to this really authentic information; and they will expose the calumniators who deceived them by false statements to the indignation of mankind. Our readers cannot fail to perceive, that all these deceptions are branches of one and the same system of revolutionary fraud and falsehood. The defected Jacobins and Buonapartists in France labour to blacken the splendour, if they cannot shake the stability of the lawful throne. Men void of all religion cry out that they are persecuted for conscience sake.—Base satellites of Despotism exclaim against an Ultra-Royalist Party. Anarchists say the Constitution is in danger—til join in calumniating a mild Government, and in sowing hatreds and jealousies which may put an end to the peace. We have looked with deep regret on the aid which has been given to these baneful plots (in a great measure we would unconsciously) by the English press. We have performed our duty in combating exaggerations, misrepresentation, deceptions, and falsehoods of all kinds: and we have the satisfaction of feeling that the public has done justice to our motives; and that the impostures which we have resisted are at length yielding to the light of truth.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

We have received a variety of German Papers. The *Vienna Court Gazette* of the 15th inst. contains an article of intelligence, under the head of Naples, dated 19th December. In this the writer seems to express some surprise that his Sicilian Majesty should have extended such extraordinary clemency, as he is said to have done, to the adherents of Murat. He observes, that the King caused these rebels, to the number of 100 men, to be assembled together in an island; that he there signified to them his pleasure that they were all pardoned, and that ships were ready to convey them, all free of expense, to their own country. On reading the first part of this article, one would naturally be struck with admiration at the forgiving temper of the King of Naples; but all the admiration must cease when it appears, that the persons so pardoned were Corsicans, the adventurers probably who accompanied Murat in his mad expedition; and that, therefore, as they were not the subjects of the King, his Majesty could not have treated them in any other manner, except as prisoners of war. There was certainly something generous in sending them home free of expense; and so far a portion of praise is due to the King.—In another article from Vienna it is mentioned, with some surprise, that the military force of the King of Sardinia amounts to no less than 70,000 men; whereas the whole population of his kingdom does not exceed 3,500,000 souls.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 25:—"The discussion on the power of leaving donations to the Clergy by will was agitated in the Secret Committee of the Bureaux today. Royer Collard proposed an amendment, to exclude a dying testator from bequeathing any property to his confessor; this rational proposition was rejected with fury.—Numerous meetings of M. Talleyrand's friends have taken place; they have had several conferences with him, and it appears that he is decided not to quit the metropolis unless by compulsion. Madame Lavalette is at length restored to light and liberty; the Tribunal declared there was no room for accusation against her. It is reported she has retired to the house of a friend, in order to decline the congratulatory salutations of the admirers of conjugal affection and female heroism, and to escape the greeting of the Ladies of the Hall, who menaced her with a complimentary visit."

The Paris Papers of Saturday state, that Sir Robert Wilson, Major Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, have presented a request to be released upon bail, the offence imputed to them being merely an affair of correctional police; and Madame de Lavalette, having, in consequence of a similar request, been set at liberty.

The *Morning Chronicle* says—"We have received from Paris ample details of the share which Sir Robert Wilson had in conveying Lavalette out of France, the manner in which it was detected, and the proceedings against him since. They are too long and minute for publication, and as his trial must shortly commence, we shall confine ourselves to the contradiction of such calumnies as have been circulated against this gallant Officer and others, without any foundation:

"It is not true that Sir Robert or any Englishman, contrived Lavalette's escape from the Conciergerie.

"It is not true that Sir Robert applied under a false name for any passport from Sir Charles Stewart, or any English Authorities in Paris.

"It is not true that an original sketch or draft of Pozzo di Borgo's Paper was found in Sir Robt. Wilson's Papers. It is not true that any letters from or to Sir Robert (except one from his own brother to him, and one from himself, in which he related what had passed to a Noble Lord, and desired him to communicate all the particulars to his Royal Highness the Duke of York) have been found, and we know that many letters, reported both in London and Paris, to have been seized in his lodgings, never existed, and that the pretended passages quoted from others are base and malignant forgeries.

"It is not true that the letter detailing the transaction of Lavalette's escape from France was sent by a *laquais de place*, or by any servant who betrayed it to the Police. There is strong reason to suspect that the only letter containing evidence of the transaction, was obtained by some underhand means of the French Police, either from the house of the English Ambassador, or from the bag in which his and other Englishmen's letters are conveyed to this kingdom. This is at least a strange practice, for a Power not only friendly, but established by our victories and subsisting by our protection. We understand, that the first suspicion arose in consequence of a coat, ordered by Sir Robert to be made to a measure which the tailor immediately recognised to be snipped by a person who was not of his profession. This the loyal tradesman immediately communicated to the Police; for such is the state of comfort and liberty in France, that so trifling a circumstance cannot occur without being divulged to the Officers of Justice; and a tradesman who allowed such a transaction to pass unnoticed, would be a suspicious person, and liable, under the recent law, to immediate punishment.

"The first step after the arrest of the accused persons was to put certain interrogatories to them, and till these interrogatories were answered, the practice of French proceeding was said to admit neither intercourse of friends, nor even the access of professional advice. One of the prisoners in this instance, recollecting the maxim of our humane law, that no man should be compelled to criminate himself, and *debarred of means of learning the French law on the subject*, refused to answer such questions as he thought might be injurious to his cause. On this he was thrown into a dungeon, the walls of which were damp, the floor brick, and covered with dirt and moisture, the furniture a bedstead, a chair, and a stove, and the dimensions ten English feet by nine! In this solitary den he was to pass day and night, though we believe the humanity of the gaoler procured him some little relaxation of that severity, when the gates of the prison were closed, and night commenced. He had no copy of the charge against him. It was not till the English Ambassador, by an open letter to Sir Robert, informed him that he knew of his arrest, that he agreed to answer any interrogatories, but when he had seen Lady Wilson, and communicated by letter with Sir Charles Stuart, and through Lady Wilson with his legal adviser, Dupin, and when he had ascertained his friends Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson had answered the interrogatories, and that his further refusal would only tend to postpone the trial, and lengthen their imprisonment, he at last, and accompanying his compliance with a protest, agreed to answer the interrogatories.

"On Wednesday evening the *Judge d'Instruction* examined him, and on Thursday night, when our accounts came away, it was expected that Sir Robert would be permitted to see his friends, and consult with his lawyer, M. Dupin.

"We are happy that Sir R. Wilson has at length conformed to the practice of answering the interrogatories, as it was broadly hinted to him, that unless he did so, he might remain in solitary confinement for life, and we have no doubt that a pertinacious refusal on his part, would have answered no purpose but that of prolonging his sufferings. We cannot, however, wonder at his repugnance to comply with a usage of moral torture, as contrary to the immutable principles of justice, as to the maxims of the laws of England."

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1815.

PARIS, JAN. 19.

The above was written a few days since as the date indicates, but I was prevented from sending it, owing to the suspension of the mails for England and Brussels, that has taken place in consequence of Sir R. W.'s affair.

The arrest of our countrymen, whose names have appeared in the French Papers, took place in consequence of the interception of a letter from Sir R. W. an English Gentleman. This interception was occasioned by the treachery of a servant, a Frenchman, bribed by the Police for that purpose. Sir R. had been under close surveillance ever since the affair of Marshal Ney, in which he had taken a part that was greatly offensive to the Duke of W. as well as to the French Government.

Independently of the general charge against Sir R. and his friends, there is a particular one against himself, that of having circulated copies of P. di B.'s Report. The *brouillon* of that Report, which is said to be found in his papers, is no *brouillon* (no rough draft)! It is a hasty copy from the rough state of the copy found. They would wish to infer, and have already circulated, that Sir R. is the author of that paper; but it is no more a fabrication than Fouché's Reports. I need not suggest to you the improbability of hardly any one but M. P. di B. being acquainted with Lord Castlereagh's letter to the Emperor of Russia, and its date. It is also improbable that a Jacobin, as *The Times* supposes, should recommend perfect union among the allies, and occupation of the French territory.

M. Dupin, who defended Ney, is retained as Counsel for Sir R. Sir R. had not yesterday seen his Lady, having hitherto refused to undergo any examination. The Marquis of Buckingham requested also in vain to see Sir R. It is expected the trial will come on immediately. Above 140 persons have been arrested, as connected with this affair.

The expected change in the French Ministry will certainly take place in a few days. It is only delayed until the arrival of M. de Blacas, whom the King wishes to take a leading part in it. Thus his Majesty makes a condition of his compliance with the views of the Angouleme party. He is perfectly agreed with that party as to the system to be pursued in future; but the placing at the head of affairs his favourite and personal friends, is the subject of a great struggle between his Majesty and the members of his family. The person of the Duc d'Angouleme will, no doubt, materially influence the determination of the Court.

The *Journal des Débats* of the 10th inst. contained the following article, extracted from the *Journal du Gôrd*, published at Nismes, under the influence of the Royalist bands of the Duke d'Angouleme:—

An affecting ceremony took place on the 26th ult. in the Church of St. Paul, at Nismes; two Protestant families, consisting of about twenty persons, made a public adjuration in the presence of the Curé of the parish, and were received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Some families had already set the example in the parish of St. Baudille; and others are, it is said, preparing to follow.

The following is an extract of a letter from Nismes of the 3d instant, written by a Protestant Lady, and which may serve to explain the article above quoted. The authenticity of the letter may be relied upon.

NISMES, JAN. 3.

"Our mind is weighed down at seeing the oppression and misery to which the Protestants are subjected, and from which they cannot relieve themselves. We are, however, allowed to pray to God with some tranquillity. The first time the Mayor, appointed by the King, expressly ordered us to ring the bell. I said to my husband, 'This is done to furnish an article for the Journals.' I was not mistaken, and it has gone forth to France and to foreign countries that we are as happy as we can be. The police, on the other hand, will not suffer what has happened at Sommières to be spoken of. There the vilest of the mob, instigated by our persecutors, attacked the assembly of the faithful at the moment of their performance of divine worship. The Officers of the Regiment of Maria Theresa (the name of the Duchess d'Angouleme) endeavoured to re-establish order: one of the fanatics in the crowd snatched a musket three times, at one of the Officers, but it missed fire; and the Officer's life was saved. The man who attempted this assassination is known, but he has not been arrested, on the contrary two peaceable individuals, known to be respectable, have been arrested, one of whom is accused of having cried *Vive l'Empereur*, as if it were probable that persons capable of crying *Vive l'Empereur* would declare against the Protestants. You will readily believe, that a department which abounds in assassins and robbers, will not be found wanting in false witnesses. Persons are always to be found who are ready to affirm any thing, no matter what, and these people call themselves Christians, *par excellence*! Every thing done against a Protestant is regarded as a pious act by those who are in office.

"The Protestants have been unfortunately enough, in having taken from them what they had enjoyed for 25 years. Twenty Protestant were employed in the receipt of the impost; these have all been dismissed. The old and venerable Laune had the posts: his place has been taken from him. He demanded of the Mayor a certificate that he had always acted with honour in that situation, and it was refused him.

"When the wives and children of those detained in custody supplicate for their liberty, they are told that they must turn Catholics. You have no idea of the thousand petty vexations that are heaped in every shape upon our poor brethren. Where will our miseries be at an end? God only knows. Our oppressors are supported by the fanatics, and by persons who live by disorder.

"General de la Carde has been for some days worse."

PARIS, JAN. 20.—The service in commemoration of the death of Louis XVI. and of the Queen his Spouse, was celebrated to day in the Abbey of St. Denis. The Dukes of Angouleme and Berry, the Prince of Conde, the Duchess Dowager of Orleans and the Duchess of Bourbon were present. The Duchess of Angouleme also assisted at the service; but a pew, hung round with black curtains, concealed her grief from every eye.

The grand Deputation of the Chamber of Peers, that of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputations from the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Royal Court, the Municipal Corps of Paris, the Tribunal of First Instance and the Tribunal of Commerce occupied the choir of the church.—Such of the Peers and Members of the Chamber of Deputies, as were not of the Grand Deputation, several Marshals of France, Knights of the Orders of the King, Grand Crosses and Commanders of the Order of St. Louis, Grand Crosses and Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, a considerable number of Lieutenants Generals and Major-Generals, occupied seats which were reserved for them.—Old servants of the King, and of tried zeal and fidelity, came to offer the tribute of their respect, and of their grief.—In short, all that is august in France, and worthy to represent it, were assembled in the church of St. Denis. It was in the presence of this assembly, that the Testament of the Royal Martyr was read—a Code for all Kings—a lesson to all Nations.

"It would be impossible to add any details to what has been said, particularly as the soul is absorbed in contemplation after the reading of the Testament."

The private letters from Paris still assert an alarm to be entertained for the tranquillity of the metropolis, and that extensive precautionary measures are taken by the Government to guard against surprise. The old batteries at Montmartre and St. Denis have been strengthened, and new ones raised; some of the foreign troops, who had left the metropolis, are again on their march to its neighbourhood; the Guards of the Tuilleries have been doubled; numerous arrests have taken place; fears are said to be entertained for the safety of the Royal Family, which, it is reported, there was a conspiracy to carry off; and all seems gloom and consternation in the capital.

According to private letters, the Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Auckland have had interviews with Sir Robert Wilson and his friends. The order sent to Lord Kinnaird to quit Paris allowed him only 24 hours for delay; and he was unable to obtain an extension of the time.

A Paris Paper of Friday says—"This day at nine o'clock in the morning, an individual, dressed in the uniform of an English Officer, and having handcuffs on, was conducted by two *gendarmes* to the Prefecture of the Police."—We presume Sir Robt. Wilson is meant.

Last night was received a Mail from Hamburgh. A letter from Hanau of the 10th inst. states, that accounts from Munich mention the death of the Pope, which, however, is unfounded.

The new Governor of Poland published a proclamation on the 1st instant, announcing the commencement of his administration.

Another marriage is about to take place on the Continent: the Prince of Desseu having obtained the consent of the King of Prussia for a union between his eldest son, the Hereditary Prince, and Frederica, daughter of the Prince Louis.

An article from Hanover states, that the Prussian Government had forbidden the further publication of the *Rhenish Mercury*; but it seems to be an erroneous report.

Letters from Cadiz, up to the 24th Dec. contain nothing but lamentations on the existing state of things in Spain, and the want of all confidence. The War Ministry, in conformity to the orders of Ferdinand, had assembled in and around Cadiz 10,000 men, constituting the Expeditionary Army, intended to be sent out to Spanish America. The distress and disgust of these troops are so great, that they desert in numbers, and infest the roads of all Andalusia, in which numberless robberies are committed. To prevent this, a plan has been adopted of sending them off in small parties to the Canary Islands, which are to serve as a species of depot; 1500 have already been sent there.

The *Rhenish Mercury* contains a long and important article, under the head of "The Bank of Hamburgh"—which is a remonstrance against the reduction of the debt due by France to the Bank of Hamburgh. Instead of full and complete restoration, to which the Bank claims to have been entitled, France, it appears, insists upon paying only a composition of about 22 per cent, and the allied Powers are charged with abandoning that loyal city to its fate.

Nothing can more forcibly evince the servile spirit which has at all times been the characteristic of the French nation, and which is now about to be carried to its utmost pitch of viciousness, than the sentiments that have been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies. On the question of preparing an address to the King respecting the death of Louis XVI. this assembly was not content with merely expressing its horror at a crime which must always produce political convulsions and calamities in a nation; but some of its members, in a language bordering on blasphemy, would represent the deceased King as a sort of divinity, who ought to be canonised for the virtues to which he fell a victim!—Surely this is not the way to inspire the Members of a free Constitution with a rational abhorrence of regicides. These Frenchmen, however, have only changed their titles and not their characters. Some years ago, the demagogues of Paris were as submissive in their adulation to the *majesty of the mob*, existing as was then supposed, by natural right, as the courtiers of the present day are to the majesty of the present Monarch, which they conceive to be founded on *divine* right. It has been justly remarked by the great Burke, in his political writings, that there was little difference, in point of principle, between these two species of courtiers.

An English army Post-office is established at Paris, for the conveyance of public letters to the Ambassador, Commanders-in-Chief, and other persons holding public situations under the British Government in France; and separate bags are made up for that particular service, which are conveyed by British couriers twice a-week between Paris and Calais.

Letters of the 25th ult. mention the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, which occasioned there great rejoicings. On his Majesty's birthday the utmost degree of splendor was exhibited. The ball and the illuminations were superb. The Prince of Orange and the Prince of Wirtemberg were present.—Grand preparations are making for the matrimonial ceremonies between those Princes and Princesses of the Russian family, which were to take place during this month.

The official documents respecting the offence of which Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, are accused, are gradually finding their way to the knowledge of the public. The following have been published:—

(COPY.) "PARIS, January 19.

"Sir,—I have learned with surprise that several English Gentlemen, among whom are General Sir Robt. Wilson, Mr. Crawford Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson, have been arrested this morning, that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to the prisons of this city under the direction of the Minister of Police. As I have repeatedly manifested to your Excellency my determination to extend the protection of my Sovereign to no person whose conduct endangers the safety of this Government, I should have been flattered, if, as a British Ambassador at the Court of France, I had been honoured with a communication from your Excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature towards individuals, whose services and rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their conduct.

I have the honour, &c.

"CHARLES STUART."

"The Duke de Richelieu."

Copy of a NOTE addressed to the ENGLISH AMBASSADOR by the Duc de RICHELIEU.

"January 13, 1816.

"It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret that the Undersigned sees himself obliged to make known to his Excellency Sir C. Stuart, that several subjects of his Britannic Majesty appear to

have taken an active part in culpable manoeuvres directed against the Government of the King. His Excellency will see by the letter hereto annexed, which the Undersigned has just received from the Minister of Police, that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another individual, who is believed to be an English Gentleman, are accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette. Their trial is going to commence; but the Undersigned, in announcing it to Sir C. Stuart, is forward at the same time to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their justification; and that the protecting forms of trial will be religiously observed towards them. The Undersigned, in making this communication to the English Ambassador, as a consequence of the particular regard which his Court on every occasion entertains towards the Government of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to renew, &c."

A letter in a paper of yesterday mentions, among the articles found by the French Police in the apartments of the British Officers arrested on account of the escape of Lavalette—1. The tailor's bill sent by Hutchinson to Wilson for the uniform in which Lavalette escaped.—2. A note of the 5th inst. from Hutchinson to Bruce asking him "whether he had forgotten his poor friend in the little room," and engaging him to come and join them at one o'clock.—3. A note of the 15th of December, from Wilson to Hutchinson, in which he says, that if the expedients proposed are tried, success is certain; he also adds, that B—, and H—, Englishmen of note, are quite furious at the fate of Ney.—5. Certain notes of Wilson relative to communications which he had made to an English newspaper, in favour of Ney.

Upon the subject of Lavalette, we have heard, that the Duchess de Angouleme wished to have extended clemency to him; but the King refused, that the Duke de Richelieu had the same wish, but was opposed by Barbe Marbois.—*Courier*.

The Paris Journals announce a very considerable rise in the price of their papers; to commence on the 1st of February next. Instead of 56 francs, they are now to be 72 francs per annum. They assign as a reason, the increased taxes and retributions, or fees, which they have to pay.

Recent accounts from Brussels give most lamentable details of destructive inundations, occasioned by the overflow of the Meuse and Sambre. The lower town of Charleroy, a part of Huy, and the environs of Nivelles, are said to be under water. The rich meadows between Brussels and Halle have also suffered, and great number of sheep have been drowned. The Dyle also has greatly overflowed, and the environs of Wavre are greatly inundated.

The King of Sweden has given his sanction to the decision of the Norwegian Diet of the 6th of Oct. enacting, that all punishments of mutilation, brand-mark, and torture, which, in some cases, were joined by the laws to the penalty of death, shall be abolished; the penalty of death shall, in all cases, be executed simply by beheading with the axe; and in the army only; those condemned to death are to be shot.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Nov. 25, says—"The great preparations which were making here for the voyage to Spain of the Princess de Infantas, as the future brides, have been suspended, for reasons which have not yet transpired. It is, however, reported, that in March next the necessary powers to effect the marriages will be received from Madrid, when the Royal Party is immediately to set sail for Cadiz."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 24th of December, 1815:—"You will have received the Treaty before you get this, and will find it to be what has been represented—a very simple arrangement. It excites a smile to observe that we have formally acceded to the close imprisonment of Bonaparte, our former friend. This is a curious and wonderful termination of all French connection (as far as concerns him). By admitting the article annexed, we seem indirectly to approve, and indeed to become parties, to his confinement by the Allies."

